SUPPLEMENT TO THE

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 1766.] THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1769.

BOSTON, JUNE 1.

YESTERDAY being the anniverſary of the day appointed by the royal charter for the election of Counſellors for this province, the Great and General-Court or Aſſembly met at the Court-houſe in this town, at nine o'clock in the morning, when the uſual oaths were adminiſtered to the gentlemen who were returned to ſerve as members of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives, who alſo ſubſcribed to the declaration.

Immediately after the Houſe of Repreſentatives had taken the oaths, &c. required by act of parliament, they appointed a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, who waited on his Excellency accordingly, with the following meſſage:

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Great and General-Court or Aſſembly of this province, being once more convened, by virtue of the authority veſted in you by his Majeſty, and according to the royal charter: the Houſe of Repreſentatives think it their indiſpenſable duty, under the preſent aſpect of affairs in the province, on their part, to claim that conſtitutional freedom, which is the right of this Aſſembly, and is of equal importance with its exiſtence.

We take this opportunity to aſſure your Excellency, that it is the firm reſolution of this Houſe, to promote to the utmoſt of their power, the welfare of the ſubject, and to ſupport his Majeſty's government within this juriſdiction: to make a thorough enquiry into the grievances of the people, and have them redreſſed: to amend, ſtrengthen, and preſerve the laws of the land: to reform illegal proceedings in adminiſtration, and ſupport the public liberty. Theſe are the great ends for which this Court is aſſembled.

A reſolution ſo important, demands a parliamentary freedom in the debates of this Aſſembly: we are therefore conſtrained, thus early, to remonſtrate to your Excellency, That an armament by ſea and land inveſting this metropolis, and a military guard, with cannon pointed at the very door of the State-Houſe where this Aſſembly is held, is inconſiſtent with that dignity, as well as that freedom, with which we have a right to deliberate, conſult, and determine.

The experience of ages is ſufficient to convince, that the military power is ever dangerous, and ſubverſive of a free conſtitution.

The hiſtory of our own nation affords inſtances of Parliaments which have been led into mean and deſtructive compliances, even to the ſurrendering their ſhare in the ſupreme legiſlature, through the awe of ſtanding armies.

His Majeſty's Council of this province have publicly declared, that the military aid is unneceſſary for the ſupport of civil authority in the colony: nor can we conceive that his Majeſty's ſervice requires a fleet and army here in this time of the moſt profound peace.

We have a right to expect, that your Excellency will, as his Majeſty's Repreſentative, give the neceſſary and effectual orders for the removal of the above-mentioned forces, by ſea and land, out of this port and the gate of the city, during the ſeſſion of the ſaid Aſſembly.

The committee reported, that his Excellency did not think proper to conſider this meſſage till the Houſe ſhould make choice and preſent to him a Speaker, after which he ſhould conſider the meſſage as coming from the Houſe. Whereupon the motion was made, and the Houſe came into the following reſolutions and proteſt.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, May 31, 1769.

WHEREAS their late Majeſties King William and Queen Mary, in the third year of their reign, did, by their royal charter, ordain and grant, for themſelves, their heirs and ſucceſſors, That on the laſt Wedneſday in the month of May, every year, there ſhould be convened, held, and kept by the Governor of this province for the time being, a Great and General-Court or Aſſembly, for ſuch important purpoſes as in the ſaid royal charter are expreſſly mentioned.

And in the ſaid charter it is particularly eſtabliſhed and ordained, That yearly once in every year for ever hereafter, the number of eight-and-twenty Counſellors or Aſſiſtants, ſhall be, by the Great and General-Court or Aſſembly, newly choſen: which election of Counſellors or Aſſiſtants by the General-Aſſembly, as well as the election of a Speaker and a Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by the ſaid Houſe, have always been made on the ſaid laſt Wedneſday in May annually.

And whereas the ſaid Great and General-Court or Aſſembly is now convened by the authority of his Majeſty, according to the ſaid royal charter.

Reſolved, That this Houſe, as one branch of the ſame, in duty and loyalty to his Majeſty, as well as in regard to their own juſt rights and privileges, will, to the utmoſt of their power, ſupport and maintain a conſtitutional freedom in their elections, debates, and determinations.

Reſolved, As the opinion of this Houſe, That the keeping an armed force, by ſea and land, in this metropolis, and within the harbour of the ſame, while the General-Aſſembly, by his Majeſty's command, is here convened, is a breach of privilege, and inconſiſtent with that dignity and freedom with which they have a right to deliberate, conſult, and determine.

Reſolved, That this Houſe proceed to take their part in the elections of the day, *from neceſſity*, and in ſtrict conformity to the royal charter: having before claimed their conſtitutional freedom, and now proteſting, That their thus proceeding, while the above-ſaid forces are ſuffered to remain in the metropolis, where the General-Aſſembly is convened, is not to be conſidered as a precedent in any time hereafter, or conſtrued as a voluntary receding of this Houſe from their conſtitutional claim.

Then the Houſe made choice of Mr. Samuel Adams for their Clerk, and afterwards they choſe the Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; their Speaker, who was preſented to the Governor, and approved; after which his Excellency ſent the following anſwer to the meſſage of the Houſe:

GENTLEMEN,

I Have no authority over his Majeſty's ſhips in this port, or his troops within this town; nor can I give any orders for their removal.

MAY 31, 1769. FRA. BERNARD.

At ten o'clock his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable his Majeſty's Council, and a great number of officers, civil and military, waited on his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet, at the Province-Houſe, to compliment him on this anniverſary. At twelve o'clock his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Gentlemen who where at the Province-Houſe, went in proceſſion to the Court-Houſe.

His Excellency arriving at the Council-Chamber, and being in the chair, the Speaker, elected by the Houſe, was preſented to his Excellency for approbation, agreeable to the royal explanatory charter: his Excellency was then pleaſed to ſend a meſſage to the Houſe in writing, ſignifying his approbation of ſaid election: after which his Excellency the Governor, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable his Majeſty's Council, and the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives, went in proceſſion from the Court-Houſe to the old Brick Meeting-Houſe, where a ſermon, well adapted to the occaſion, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Jaſon Haven, of Dedham.

In the afternoon the General-Aſſembly met at the Court-Houſe, and elected the following gentlemen Counſellors for the enſuing year, *viz.*

For the late colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

The Honourable

Samuel Danforth, Eſq;	William Brattle, Eſq;
Iſaac Royall, Eſq;	James Bowdoin, Eſq;
John Erving, Eſq;	Thomas Hubbard, Eſq;
Harriſon Gray, Eſq;	* Thomas Sanders, Eſq;
James Ruſſell, Eſq;	* John Hancock, Eſq;
Royall Tyler, Eſq;	* Artemas Ward, Eſq;
James Pitts, Eſq;	* Joſeph Hawley, Eſq;
Samuel Dexter, Eſq;	* Benjamin Greenleaf, Eſq;
* Joſeph Gerriſh, Eſq;	* Joſhua Henſhaw, Eſq;

For the late colony of PLYMOUTH.

Gamaliel Bradford, Eſq;	* Jerathmeel Bowers, Eſq;
* James Otis, Eſq;	* William Sever, Eſq;

For the late province of MAINE.

John Hill, Eſq;	John Bradbury, Eſq;
Nathaniel Sparhawk, Eſq;	

For SAGADAHOCK.

Jeremiah Powell, Eſq;

At large.

Benjamin Lincoln, Eſq;	* Mr. Walter Spooner.

*The gentlemen with the mark *, were not of the Council laſt year.*

The liſt of Counſellors choſen yeſterday, being this day (agreeable to the direction of the royal charter) preſented to the Governor, his Excellency was pleaſed to conſent to the election of the gentlemen before-named, except the Honourable William Brattle, Eſq; the Honourable James Bowdoin, Eſq; Joſeph Gerriſh, Eſq; Thomas Sanders, Eſq; John Hancock, Eſq; Artemas Ward, Eſq; Benjamin Greenleaf, Eſq; James Otis, Eſq; Jerathmeel Bowers, Eſq; Joſhua Henſhaw, Eſq; and Mr. Walter Spooner, to the election of whom he did not conſent.

Joſeph Hawley, Eſq; declined going to the board.

The gentlemen who were of the Council laſt year, and now left out, are, the Honourable Thomas Flucker, Eſq; Nathaniel Ropes, Eſq; Timothy Paine, Eſq; John Worthington, Eſq;

The Speech of his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet, Captain-General, and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame, to the Great and General-Court or Aſſembly of ſaid province, convened at Boſton, May 31, 1769.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

AS I have nothing in immediate command from his Majeſty to lay before you, I ſhall at preſent only recommend to you to give your earlieſt attention to the buſineſs of the province. This is got into ſuch an arrear, that it will require the utmoſt diligence to get it done within the uſual time generally allotted to this ſeſſion. What I ſhall have to point out to you, will be communicated by ſeparate meſſages.

I ſhall be ready to concur with you in all meaſures propoſed for the good of the people, that are conſiſtent with the invariable rule I have laid down, of not departing from the duty I owe to the King. The ſervice of the crown, and the intereſt of the people, are objects very compatible with each other; they muſt be ſo, under a Monarch who makes the general welfare of all his ſubjects the ſole end of his government. It ſhall not be my fault, if this coalition of duties is not as apparent as it is real.

Council-Chamber,
June 1, 1769. FRA. BERNARD.

ANNAPOLIS, (in MARYLAND) June 8.

On Monday afternoon arrived here, in good health, in the ſhip Baltimore, Capt. Mitchel, his Excellency ROBERT EDEN, Eſq; our Governor, with his lady and family.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 12.

Thurſday laſt his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Viper, Captain Linzey, arrived here from South-Carolina.

BOSTON, JUNE 12.

The general court of this province having been convened by Governor Bernard into this town, in which there are no leſs than three regiments, and the main guard, with cannon, placed within a few feet of the court-houſe, and having remonſtrated without effect, have for thirteen days paſt made a ſolemn and expreſſive pauſe in public buſineſs.

It is confidently reported that Lord Bottetourt has wrote for ſhips and troops to quell the noble ſpirit of the Virginians----the late reſolves of their houſe of Burgeſſes will reflect laſting honour on themſelves and their conſtituents.

By Capt. Hall, who arrived laſt Friday, we have it from the beſt authority, that about the 10th of April, poſitive orders were iſſued from Lord Hillſborough's office for requiring Governor Bernard immediately to repair to London: and from the ſame authority we are told, he will never return to this government ----the deep affliction this news gives may be read in every countenance.

It is ſaid a lady of great diſtinction not long ſince declared to a certain perſonage, that------and C------- P-x-n would be his ruin.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 14.

AS the meaſures entered into, by the Merchants of *Boſton* and this city (and lately adopted by the gentlemen of *Philadelphia*) to reſtrict the importation of goods from *Great-Britain*, until the act impoſing duties on paper, glaſs, &c. ſhall be repealed, appear of all legal means the beſt calculated to effect this ſalutary purpoſe: It muſt afford the higheſt ſatisfaction to every friend to freedom, and our excellent conſtitution, to hear that they are cloſely and generally adhered to; as the very exiſtence of *American* liberty depends on the ſteady proſecution of thoſe meaſures, it is of the laſt importance to ſecure them from a failure. Each individual may render his country a ſervice in this reſpect, by endeavouring to diſcountenance, or prevent, all private infractions of the agreement: Theſe are what we have to guard againſt with the utmoſt vigilance, for few men (however baſe and ſordid ſome are) would be hardy enough to ſtand forth to public view, and openly expoſe themſelves to the *contempt* and *abhorrence* of their fellow citizens, when numbers might be tempted to raiſe their fortune on the ruins of their country, provided there was a probability of attaining this end, without injuring their characters.

In juſtice to the public, we conceive we cannot diſcharge the truſt repoſed in us as a committee to inſpect and inquire into the importation of goods, without informing them that *Alexander Robertſon*, has, contrary to the ſpirit of ſaid agreement, ordered ſundry goods from *Philadelphia*, and has *attempted* to introduce them into this city, but was prevented by the patriotic conduct of a *gentleman in the Jerſies*, who, on examining the packages, and finding they contained goods prohibited by the agreement, gave intelligence accordingly: Theſe circumſtances, without a comment, are ſubmitted to the conſideration of the public. *The reaſon* Mr. *Robertſon* alledges, in vindication of this *imprudent ſtep* is, that, "as the *Philadelphians* had acceded to the agree-"ment, he thought himſelf at liberty to purchaſe goods from "them;" but finding the public diſpleaſed with his conduct, he immediately gave an order for ſending the goods back again to *Philadelphia*.

BOSTON, JUNE 15.

On Tueſday laſt a Committee of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives waited on his Excellency the Governor with the following Meſſage, *viz.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives have duly conſidered your meſſage of the 31ſt of May, and are ſorry to find your Excellency declaring, that you "have no authority over his Majeſty's ſhips in this port, or his troops within this town, and that you can give no orders for the removal of the ſame."

We clearly hold, that the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, to whom we have, and ever ſhall bear, and ſince the convening of this preſent Aſſembly, we have ſworn true and faithful allegiance, is the ſupreme executive power through all the parts of the Britiſh empire: and we are humbly of opinion, that within the limits of this colony and juriſdiction, your Excellency is the King's Lieutenant, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief, in as full and ample a manner as is the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or any other his Majeſty's Lieutenants in the dominions to the realm of Great-Britain appertaining.

From hence we think it indubitably follows, that all officers, civil and military, within this colony, are ſubject to the order, direction, and controul of your Excellency, ſo far at leaſt as is neceſſary for the ſafety of the people, and the ſecurity of the privilege of this houſe, as they are to the King's Majeſty within the realm. And though we admit, that peace and war are in the King's hands, and that it is an indiſputable part of the royal prerogative, neceſſary for the defence and preſervation of the common-wealth, as all other well-grounded prerogative powers are, that to deſtine the fleets, and march the armies of the ſtate to any part of the world, where they may be neceſſary for the defence and preſervation of the ſociety, belongs to the crown; yet it is impoſſible to believe, that a military power, or a ſtanding army, procured and ſtationed here in conſequence of miſrepreſentations of the duty and loyalty of his Majeſty's ſubjects of the province, and ſuddenly quartered, not only contrary to act of parliament, and every principle of reaſon, juſtice, and equity, but accompanied with every mark of contempt, reproach, and inſult, to as brave and loyal a people as ever ſerved a prince, can be uncontroulable by the ſupreme executive of the province; which, within the limits of the ſame, is the juſt and full repreſentative of the ſupreme executive of the whole empire.

It is well known, that it is no uncommon thing for diſturbances to happen in populous cities; and ſuch as have unfortunately taken place in this province, have been greatly miſrepreſented; we have not only been told of, but all parts of the empire have been alarmed with apprehenſions of danger to his Majeſty's government in North-America in general, and in this province in particular, by reaſon of the moſt exaggerated accounts of certain diſturbances; which however, have in every inſtance been far, very far from being carried to that atrocious and alarming length to which many have been in Britain, at the very gates of the palace, and even in the royal preſence.

It is moſt certain, that every ſubject has a right to have the rules of his duty, obedience, and allegiance clearly defined and determined: hence it may be inferred, that very miſerable is the ſervitude of thoſe, who know not, whether they are ſubject to an abſolute power, civil or military, or both, as may moſt effectually proſper the machinations and fulfil the purpoſes of deſpotiſm.

It muſt be obvious to all juriſts, and to every man endued with an ordinary underſtanding, that the doctrine your Excellency has been pleaſed to advance, in your anſwer to the meſſage of the Houſe, involves us in that ſtate, which is called by the learned, *imperium in imperio*; or at leaſt eſtabliſhes a military power here, uncontroulable by any civil authority in the province.

It has been publicly ſaid, that the military power is become neceſſary in this colony, to aid and ſupport civil government; for which we have no leſs authority than the reſolutions of the two houſes of Parliament, and the declaration of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State: the uſe of the military power to enforce the execution of the laws, is, in the opinion of this houſe, inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of a free conſtitution, and the very nature of government.---Nor can there be any neceſſity for it; for the body of the people, the *poſſe commitatus* will always aid the magiſtrate in the execution of ſuch laws as ought to be executed. The very ſuppoſition of an unwillingneſs in the people in general, that a law ſhould be executed, carries with it the ſtrongeſt preſumption that it is an unjuſt law; at leaſt that it is unſalutary.---It cannot be *their* law; but by the nature of a free conſtitution, the people muſt conſent to laws, before they can be obliged in conſcience to obey them.---In truth, no law, however grievous, has been oppoſed in the execution of it in this province; and yet a military power is ſent here purpoſely to aid in the execution of the laws: And what adds to the injuſtice of thoſe who procured this armament is, that it was procured at the very time when the people were dutifully ſupplicating the throne for the redreſs of grievances, occaſioned by acts of parliament for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America.---We think we can infer from your Excellency's declaration, that this military force is uncontroulable by any authority in the province: It is then a power without any check here, and therefore it is ſo far abſolute.---An abſolute power, which has the ſword conſtantly in its hand, may exerciſe a rigorous ſeverity whenever it pleaſes.---What privilege, what ſecurity is then left to this houſe, whoſe very exiſtence to any purpoſe depends upon its privilege and ſecurity?---Nothing remains in ſuch a ſtate, if no redreſs can be had from the King's Lieutenant in the province, but that the oppreſſed people unite in laying their ſervent and humble petition before their gracious Sovereign.

On Wedneſday morning his Excellency the Governor ſent the following Meſſage to the Houſe by the Secretary; but the Houſe having adjourned to this morning; the Secretary then delivered the ſame, *viz.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

NOtwithſtanding the doubts and difficulties which you have expreſſed to me in your meſſage of yeſterday: It is certain, that I have no authority to give orders for the removal of the

King's ships out of the harbour, or his troops out of the town? Whoever is acquainted with the arrangement of the commands in America, which are all delivered from the same King, knows that it is so.

I am sorry that this question should cause the non-activity of the assembly for an entire fortnight; the expence of which has already cost the province upwards of five hundred pounds lawful; and is, for what I can see, still increasing; besides the inconvenience accruing to persons attending the general court for business, which falls harder upon them as individuals, than expences generally dispersed among the people.

I cannot sit still and see such a waste of time and treasure to no purpose. * If therefore you still continue of the opinion, "that the keeping of an armed force in this town, and within its harbour, is a breach of privilege, and inconsistent with that freedom with which you have a right to deliberate, consult and determine," I must apply such remedy as is in my power to remove this difficulty; and the only means I have are, to move the general court to a place where it cannot operate.

It is an indifferent thing to me where the general court is held: I know not that it is necessarily confined to any town; that town seems to me to be the most proper for it, where the business can be most conveniently, easily and readily done: And as it is apparent, from your own resolutions, and a fortnight's experience, that you do not think that this is, at this time, a proper town for the general court to sit in, I shall remove it to *Cambridge*, against which place no objections that I know of can be formed,

Province-House,
June 15th, 1769.

FRA. BERNARD.

The Secretary then, by order of the Governor, adjourned the court to *Harvard-College* in *Cambridge*, to Friday the 16th instant, at ten o'clock before noon.

BOSTON, JUNE 19.

Tuesday last his Excellency Governor Wentworth arrived in town, with a great retinue, from New-Hampshire: Several other gentlemen also arrived here, being officers included in the commission for the trial of piracies and felonies on the high seas: The court was opened, according to adjournment last Wednesday, for the trial of the persons charged with the murder of Lieutenant Panton, of his Majesty's ship Rose: The plea against the jurisdiction of the court was not admitted, and the court proceeded to the examination of the evidences, and the trial was continued from day to day, 'till Saturday noon, when the court unanimously acquitted the prisoners.

NEWPORT, JUNE 19.

The honourable General Assembly of this colony adjourned last Saturday to the second Monday in September next, then to meet at East Greenwich.------During the session the following gentlemen were chosen judges of the superior court of assize, &c. in and throughout this colony, viz. The Hon. JAMES HELME, BENONI HALL, NATHANIEL SEARLE, THOMAS GREENE, and GIDEON COMSTOCK, Esqrs.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 19.

Yesterday arrived his Majesty's ships Hussar and Deal-Castle.

BOSTON, JUNE 22.

We hear that Mr. Otis has lately received a very polite letter, from the celebrated Mrs. Macaulay, the great patroness of liberty in England, with a copy of her history, elegantly bound: This lady is sister to John Sawbridge, Esq; Member for Hythe, in Kent, and Chairman of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, June 22, 1769.

Tuesday last a Committee of the Honourable House of Representatives, in General Court assembled at Cambridge, there waited on his Excellency the Governor, with the following Message; being a Reply to his Excellency's Answer to their Message of the 13th instant, viz.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

AS you have not thought proper in your reply to the message of this house of the 13th instant, to throw any light on the subject, or invalidate the principles we therein advanced, your Excellency will allow us to conclude, that those principles were well grounded, and that there is no reason for us to alter our sentiments on this interesting point.

You are pleased to intimate, that much time and treasure has been spent in determining a merely speculative question: The house regarded a standing army posted within the province in a time of the most profound peace, and uncontroulable by any authority in it, as a dangerous innovation; and a guard of soldiers, with cannon, planted at the doors of the State-house, while the general assembly was there held, as the most pointed insult ever offered to a free people, and its whole legislative. This, Sir, and not the question of your Excellency's authority to remove his Majesty's ships out of the harbour, or his troops out of the town of *Boston*, was the principal cause of the "non-activity of the assembly." Had your Excellency felt for the assembly, and the people over whom you preside, even though you had supposed yourself not properly authorized, you would have employed your influence, at least, for the removal of this grievance; especially as his Majesty's council, as well as this house, had before expressed to your Excellency their just indignation at so unprecedented an affront. But instead of the least abatement of this military parade, the general assembly has been made to give way to an armed force: As the only means in your power to remove the difficulty we justly complained of, your Excellency has ordered a removal of the general assembly itself, from its ancient seat, and the place where the public business has generally been done, with the greatest convenience, ease and dispatch.---It is with pain that we are obliged here to observe, that the very night after this adjournment was made, the cannon were removed from the Court-house, as though it had been designed, that so small a circumstance of regard should not be paid to the assembly, when convened by the royal authority, and for his Majesty's service in the colony.

You are pleased to pass a censure upon this house, in saying that, "you cannot sit still and see such a waste of time and treasure to no purpose."---Those alone are answerable for any expence of time and treasure on this occasion, who have brought us into such a situation, as has hitherto rendered our proceedings to business incompatible with the dignity, as well as the freedom of this house.---No time can better be employed than in the preservation of the rights derived from the British constitution, and insisting upon points which, though your Excellency may consider as non-essential, we esteem its best bulwarks.---No treasure can be better expended, than in securing that true old English Liberty, which gives a relish to every other enjoyment. These we have the satisfaction to believe, are the sentiments of our constituents, to whom alone we are accountable how we apply their treasure: And we are fully persuaded, from what we have already heard, that, notwithstanding the apparent design of your message to prejudice their minds against us, what your Excellency is pleased to call our "Non-activity," will receive their approbation, rather than their censure; for, an entire fortnight spent in silence, or a much longer time, cannot be displeasing to them, when business could not be even entered upon, but at the expence of *their* rights and liberties, and the privilege of this house.

BOSTON, JUNE 26.

Last Friday morning, Brigadier-General POMEROY sat out for New-York, in order to embark in the packet for England. This gentleman has commanded the King's troops here thro' the whole winter, in such a manner as to engage the respect of the whole people; for although it is considered by the province in general, as the greatest injustice and insult that this brave and loyal people ever experienced, the having troops quartered upon them, for the purpose of quelling a rebellion that never had existence, and for keeping good order in a town that is second to none, for due obedience to all constitutional laws; and however irreconcileable they ever will be to a standing army, or a military government, yet, they publicly declare, that this worthy good officer, General Pomeroy's conduct, has in every respect done honour to the army, and as a gentleman, his departure is greatly regretted.

His Majesty, by writ of privy-seal, has been pleased to issue his royal commission, bearing date, at Westminster, the seventh day of October, in the seventh year of his reign, authorizing and appointing John Temple, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of New-Hampshire; William Allen, Esq; Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania; Peyton Randolph, Esq; Attorney-General, and one of the Council for Virginia; Benjamin Franklin, Esq; Post-master-General of North-America; Andrew Elliott, Esq; Receiver-General of Quit-Rents; Samuel Holland, and William Debrahm, Esqrs. Surveyors-General of lands in the Northern and Southern districts of America; Charles Morris, Esq; one of the Council for Nova-Scotia; Andrew Oliver, Esq; Secretary of the province of Massachusetts-Bay; Charles Steuart, Esq; of Quebec, and Jared Ingersoll, Esq; of Connecticut, or any five of them, to ascertain, settle, and determine the boundary-line between the two provinces of New-York and New-Jersey, in such manner as from sufficient evidence produced to them, shall appear just and equitable. And we hear, the 18th of next month is the day appointed for the said commissioners to meet at the city of New-York, to proceed on the business of their commission.

Since our last the detachment of the royal train of artillery, with their cannon and other stores, were embarked on board one of the cutters, and sailed for Halifax.

On Wednesday the 65th regiment began to embark from Castle-Island, on board the Rippon and Rose men of war, and on Saturday they also sailed for the same place.---The 64th regiment is soon to follow them.---The 29th is to be removed to the barracks at the Castle; and the 14th regiment perhaps will remain here.

An eminent Wheelwright at Rhode-Island, declared the other day, that for one *Spinning-Wheel* which he used to make, a short time past, he now makes *ten*, both in the *linen* and *woollen* way; so greatly have those manufactures increased in that colony, in consequence of the late oppressive acts.

Extract of a late Letter from London.

"The American business is now finished, as you will see by the late resolves and address of both Houses, and to which his Majesty returned an answer.

"The answer requires no comment; it must surely carry conviction with it to those of our countrymen, who still look for justice or clemency from any but God. But, as pains are taken from hence, to delude the Americans into a hope, that nothing severe is intended, nor the urging of this oppression further than the present session, after which, if they are quiet, all will be redressed; I think it necessary to acquaint you, that Mr. Hans Stanley, who, on the first day of this session, seconded the ministerial motion for an address, informed the House, that the late duty-act was intended to fix the right on America, and to co-operate with it, the troops had been drawn into the large towns. This was understood as from the Ministry, which, joined with the establishments of a board of customs and admiralty courts, and their conduct towards Boston, cannot, I think, leave a doubt, that a settled plan is adopted for absolutely and permanently enslaving. Every thing I see here confirms me in this opinion. It is of the utmost consequence, that our countrymen should be fully convinced of the truth, that hope may not delude them into a fatal inactivity, but that they may determine unanimously and seriously, to pursue the constitutional means of redress which are in their power, the desisting from the culture of those things which are most profitable to this country, and from the consumption of British manufactures.

"It would be the last resource of desperation so to oppose those detestable measures, as would necessarily draw upon us the denounciation of rebels. Individuals must shew their patriotism without involving the community.

"The spirit of despotism shakes the constitution here, the sobereft men begin to be alarmed; and ruminate upon the scenes of the last century.

"Once more let me assure you, Sir, that from the justice of this country nothing is to be hoped; from her fears and interests every thing. America must alarm and shock these, or she will in vain appeal to that."

His Majesty's Council having, at the request of the House of Representatives in the present session, laid before them copies of divers letters received from London, very interesting to this colony, together with the proceedings of the late and present council thereon, the house on Thursday last, passed the following resolutions, and appointed a committee to carry the same to the Honourable Board.

THE House having taken into consideration certain copies of letters, written by Governor *Bernard* to the right Hon. the Earl of *Hillsborough*, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated *Nov.* 1, 5, 11, 14, 30, and *Dec.* 5, 1768.

And also a copy of one letter, written by his Excellency General *Gage* to his Lordship, dated *October* 13, 1768.

All which are attested by the clerk of the papers of the House of Commons; and were transmitted to his Majesty's late council of this province, by *William Bollan*, Esq; and at the desire of the house, have been communicated by the present council.

In which letters his Majesty's loyal subjects of this colony in general, as well as his Majesty's council, are traduced, and represented in a most odious and unjust light to his Majesty's minister.

The House having also carefully read and considered the remarks which the late, as well as the present council have made thereon, in their several letters to his Lordship, copies of which have also been communicated at the desire of this house.

RESOLVED, That the House do highly approve of, and have an entire satisfaction in the zeal, and attention of the late council to the public interest, not only in thus vindicating their own character, but guarding their country from meditated ruin, by truly stating facts, and justly representing the duty and loyalty of this people, at so critical a time, when the Governor of the province had wantonly dissolved the General Assembly, and arbitrarily refused to call another, upon the repeated dutiful petitions of the people.

[*By order of the House of Representatives the letters, &c. above referred to, are now in the press, and will speedily be published by* EDES & GILL.]

CAMBRIDGE, June 22, 1769.

This day (the worthy Representative of his Majesty, and *a favourite of the people*) his *Excellency* JOHN WENTWORTH, Esq; Governor of the province of New-Hampshire, and the gentlemen of his *suite*, together with several of his Majesty's council for this province, and a great number of other persons of distinction, were elegantly entertained here, at the seat of the Hon. Brigadier-General *Brattle*. After dinner, the General Assembly being sitting in this place, the Hon. his Majesty's Council, as Overseers of the College, waited on his Excellency with their compliments of congratulation; in which stile they were succeeded by the immediate Governors of the College, vested in their respective academical habits. When these salutatory compliments were passed, his Excellency, preceded by the Council, the Professors and Tutors, and attended by a long train of other gentlemen of rank, was escorted to Harvard-Hall, where the Hon. House of Representatives, being then assembled at the Chapel of that College, upon a motion from the Hon. *James Otis*, jun. Esq; appointed a committee of nine, of whom that gentleman was at the head, to wait on his Excellency and inform him, that the House hearing of his arrival, would be glad of an opportunity to pay him, in a body, the honours due to his station and merit: The committee accordingly waited on his Excellency, who received them with his wonted politeness, returned a most respectful answer to the House, and the House thereupon adjourning for two hours, were severally introduced to his Excellency by the Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; their Speaker.

Governor WENTWORTH thus attended, was shewn the several apartments of the new College, erected at the expence of the province, since the destruction of old Harvard by fire, the present valuable and well adorned library, the useful and very curious apparatus, and the Philosophy room adjoining; in which latter place, *John Winthrop*, Esq; Hollis Professor of Philosophy and the Mathematics, complimented his Excellency and the rest of the gentlemen, with a variety of ingenious and entertaining experiments.

Thus, however the people of this province may have been represented, as inimical to any who may chance to wear his Majesty's commission, the world in this instance, may be clearly convinced, that the spirit of disgust arises not from the commission with which our most gracious Sovereign thinks fit to honour any of his subjects, but from a dislike to those, whose deportment is unworthy the Royal Favour.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 26.

Extract from General Orders, New-York, May 8, 1769.

THE court is of opinion, That Major ROBERT ROGERS is not guilty of any one of the articles laid to his charge; and therefore doth acquit him of the same.

His Majesty is pleased to approve the opinion of the court, in acquiting the said Major Robert Rogers, of each of the said articles of charge, and to order that he be released from his confinement.

At the same time, it appears to his Majesty, that there was great reason to suspect the said Major Robert Rogers entertained an improper and dangerous correspondence; which suspicion, the account afterwards of his meditating an escape, tended to confirm. RICHARD MAITLAND, D. A. G.

Yesterday Major Rogers arrived here from Montreal.

NEWPORT, JUNE 26.

Yesterday Commodore Hood, attended by a number of officers, arrived here from Boston, by the way of Providence.

BOSTON, JUNE 29, 1769.

On Wednesday the 21st instant, his Excellency the Governor was pleased to send the following Message to the House of Representatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

WHEN at the opening of the session I recommended to you to give your earliest attention to the business of the province, I did not think that there was any occasion to specify the particulars of such business, as they must occur to you as readily as to me.

However, least this omission should be made use of as an excuse for your inactivity, and as you have entered into your fourth week, without having done any thing at all, I shall now capitulate the principal articles of the public business, which have hitherto waited for your notice.

They are, 1. The support of the government; 2. The supply of the treasury; 3. The providing for the payment of the provincial debt, which now amounts to One hundred and five thousand pounds; 4. The tax-bill; 5. The impost-bill; 6. The excise-bill, if tho't proper; 7. The establishment for forts and garisons; 8. The continuation of the truck trade; 9. The continuation or revival of expiring or expired laws, &c.

All these several matters, and such others of the ordinary business as I may have omitted, I now recommend to your immediate consideration. Such assistance as I can give you, especially in removing doubts or difficulties which may attend any of the said businesses, I shall be ready to afford you, so far as is consistent with my duty. FRA. BERNARD.

June 21, 1769.

And on Wednesday last, his Excellency the Governor was pleased to send another Message to the House, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I THINK it proper to inform you, that his Majesty has been pleased, by his Sign-Manual, to signify to me his will and pleasure, that I repair to *Great-Britain*, to lay before him the state of this province; and has also by his Secretary of State, given directions for the administration of this government during my absence.

Upon this occasion, I think it necessary to communicate to you the 53d of his Majesty's instructions, whereby he orders, that when the Governor shall be absent from the province, one moiety of the salary and the perquisites, and emoluments which would otherwise be due to the Governor, shall, during his absence, be paid to the Lieutenant-Governor, for his maintenance, and for the support and dignity of the government.

I have always considered the grant of the salary appointed to me, to be subject to this instruction, although it was not so expreft in the act: And I have no objection at the present time, when the absence of the Governor is foreseen, that the grant of the salary shall be expreft to be subject to this instruction.

And I must at the same time, observe to you, that as I am ordered to attend his Majesty, as Governor of this province, and as I am made to understand, that I am to be continued in that office, and am instructed for the appropriation of the salary, whilst I am absent from the province, there is the same reason for the grant of the salary now, as there has been at any other time. I must therefore desire, that according to his Majesty's 49th instruction, such grant may be made to precede the other business of the session. FRA. BERNARD.

June 28, 1769.

Last Friday morning his Majesty's ship Romney, Capt. Parker, arrived here from Halifax.---And the next morning arrived the Senegal sloop of war, commanded by Sir Thomas Rich.

*** For the Remainder of American News, see last Page of the Gazette.*

RUN AWAY from William Cattell, Esqr's plantation, in Saint Andrew's parish, four new negroes, named, CÆSAR, BEN, PRINCE, and BRUTUS, all are of the Guinea or Mandingo countries. Any person that will deliver them to the driver on said plantation, or to the warden of the work-house, shall have Forty Shillings reward for each, and reasonable charges paid by

ISAAC MACPHERSON.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th instant, a new negro man, understands no English, only answers to the name of HECTOR, is a stout well-set fellow, about five feet seven inches high, with a remarkable long beard, and a mole on his left cheek; had on when he went away, a pair of osnabrug breeches, a check shirt and worsted cap. Whoever delivers the said fellow to the subscriber up the Path, or the warden of the work-house, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges. WILLIAM WAYNE.

Goose-Creek, July 11, 1769.

I AM informed of a black natural pacing GELDING, thirteen hands and an half high, about 10 years old, branded on the mounting buttock with an obscure brand, and on the off buttock S reversed, he is galled on the breast with drawing. The owner must prove his property before

HENRY SMITH.

* *And yet this same frugal g-nt-m-n, can sit still and see, or rather exert the utmost of his abilities, in procuring an expence of fifty, or perhaps a hundred fold, in ships, troops, &c. to answer the most valuable purpose.*